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United Nations Fund for International Partnerships

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly decisions 52/466 of 31 March 1998 and 53/475 of 8 June 1999, wherein the Secretary-General was requested to continue to inform the Assembly, on a regular basis, about the activities of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP). Data is provided regarding the outcome of the ninth and tenth funding cycles that took place in 2001, as well as information on progress in each programmatic focus area. The present report supplements the information contained in the previous reports of the Secretary-General (A/53/700 and Add.1, A/54/664 and Add.1-3, and A/55/763 and Corr.1).

Member States will note that a total of $111.9 million has been programmed for the year 2001 — $36.8 million were awarded for projects concerning the environment, $32.2 million for projects relating to children's health, $19.2 million for projects in the peace, security and human rights area, $18.4 million for projects regarding population and women, and $5.2 million for institutional building capacity. Since the partnership between UNFIP and the United Nations Foundation was launched in 1998, $423 million have been programmed as at the end of 2001.

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I. Introduction

1. In 2001, the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) continued to play its original role as focal point for the partnership with the United Nations Foundation (UNF) in connection with Robert E. Turner's contribution in support of United Nations causes. As such, UNFIP collaborated with the United Nations system to identify innovative, high-impact projects consistent with the programme frameworks for children's health, population and women and the environment, and the evolving strategy for peace, security and human rights, analysing proposals in consultation with UNF. Special emphasis was placed on working with implementing partners and the United Nations Development Group on joint proposals at the field level, consistent with the common country assessments and the United Nations development assistance frameworks.

2. UNFIP was also increasingly called upon to provide advice to the private sector and foundations on partnership options with the United Nations family, as well as to facilitate networking and fund-raising possibilities for the Organization, including with bilateral and multilateral donors. In this evolving aspect of its operations, the Fund was guided by the Secretary-General's ongoing programme of reform and the Millennium Development Goals.

II. Programme

A. Children's health

3. A total of $32.2 million was approved in 2001 for projects relating to children's health, bringing the value of this portfolio to $160.8 million as at 31 December 2001 (see annex). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) continue to be the major partners for this portfolio.

4. It may be recalled that the programme framework on children's health identifies three areas of focus, namely, eradicating polio, preventing tobacco use and decreasing child mortality. During 2001, approved projects focused on measles and tobacco control and on supporting the community component of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses initiative.

5. Four strategies are employed within this portfolio — saving lives, supporting innovation, research and policy — all of which focus on strengthening partnerships, developing synergies and capacity-building at individual, community, subnational and national levels. In terms of saving lives in such areas as polio, measles, guinea worm eradication and nutrition, support is helping to meet both the Millennium Development Goals and the World Summit for Children goals. Over $74 million have been allocated for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, spearheaded by WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International and the United States Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, bilateral donors and others. Polio cases were halved between 1999 and 2000; some areas were reached by health interventions for the first time during the Polio National Immunization Days. In addition, the number of countries with polio cases decreased from 20 to 10 from 2000 to 2001. Lessons learned from polio are being applied to measles reduction. Twenty million dollars were given to fight measles in 2001, with further support to be forthcoming in 2002. Partners include UNICEF, WHO, the American Red Cross and CDC. UNF funds contributed to measles mortality reduction in eight countries by allowing vaccination for 21 million children between September and December 2001. Both the measles and polio campaigns have provided opportunities to distribute vitamin A. These and other projects assist in building sustainable health systems.

6. The second strategy concerns providing support to innovative, pioneering efforts such as the community component of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses initiative, where caregivers are empowered to reduce child mortality and morbidity (most deaths of children under five years of age occur at home with little or no contact with health providers); prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS; and stemming the rise of tobacco use among young people. The Foundation's early investment helped to attract other donors to the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, by far the largest source of HIV infection in children below 15 years of age. Activities by a partnership of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and WHO began with a $3.1 million grant from UNF to seven African countries in 1998 and showed the feasibility and acceptability of mother-to-child transmission prevention in developing countries. The

focus was on building local capacity to implement and monitor the programmes. An additional $4 million for eight African countries was approved in 2000 to scale up pilot sites, obtain additional experience for full-scale implementation and to support new countries with a high HIV prevalence.

7. In 1998, UNF awarded the largest grant for an international project aimed at stemming the rise of tobacco use among young people. Five UNF-supported projects totalling $9 million employ a synergistic combination of educational, legislative, economic and political approaches. The Channel the Outrage project, approved in 2001, builds the capacity of tobacco control non-governmental organizations (NGOs) by providing seed grants and training and information through tool kits and distance learning. In 20 countries, "change agents" promote healthy choices, call for strict regulation of the tobacco industry and push for policy changes to address the specific challenges in their countries. Five countries have identified their own resources to join the campaign.

8. The third strategy for UNF support in child health includes applied research in zinc supplementation, which can reduce acute lower respiratory tract infection by 41 per cent and decrease by 67 per cent the mortality risk of low birth weight babies between one and nine months. Examples of the fourth strategy, relating to policy, include support for the UNICEF Say Yes for Children campaign, which resulted in 50 million people pledging support to the 10 points of the World Summit for Children. The WHO-led Macroeconomics and Health project produced a report on the relationship between health, economic development and poverty reduction. The results, being disseminated at the national and international levels, recommend policy changes which could save around 8 million lives a year by 2010 and generate economic benefits of more than $360 billion per year by 2010-2020.

B. Population and women

9. A total of more than $18 million was approved in 2001 for 10 projects for population and women (see annex). The total portfolio for this programme framework is currently more than $109 million and includes projects in 75 countries as well as seven global projects. Executing partners include the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization, UNAIDS, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNFPA, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Staff College Project (UNSCP) and WHO. Some 13 projects are carried out by United Nations country teams. It should be noted that, in selecting new projects, priority was given to (1) United Nations country team submissions to advance the reform initiatives of the Secretary-General; (2) projects that had originally received planning grants and have successfully implemented the first phase; and (3) projects that provide the best opportunity for financial leverage.

10. In line with the two priority areas of the programme framework on population and women — improving the lives of adolescent girls and improving the quality of sexual and reproductive health care — projects approved in 2001 continued to foster a supportive social environment for adolescent girls, improve delivery of reproductive health services and increase access to reproductive health information, and reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS. Most of the projects are comprised of cross- and multi-sectoral approaches that will provide impetus in addressing the larger issues of poverty and social development.

11. Some projects came to an end in 2001, allowing for an initial assessment of results and an analysis of lessons learned. For example, among the achievements of the first phase of the project Meeting the Development and Participation Needs of Adolescents, were an increased awareness, including among policy makers, of the importance of focusing on issues that directly affect adolescent girls through community mobilization efforts, changes in national policy and legislation and leveraging additional donor support. This project demonstrated the net advantages of a strengthened partnership among United Nations agencies, of enabling adolescents to participate in project design and implementation, of creating national databases on adolescent needs and issues, and of ensuring linkages with the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks.

12. On emergency rehabilitation, the UNFPA-executed Kosovo Reproductive Health Care project made a significant impact in addressing the special

needs in Kosovo. In terms of projects dealing with the improvement of quality of reproductive health care, these activities have brought about an enhanced knowledge and understanding of the issue, including access to specialized reproductive health services for adolescents and enhanced awareness of reproductive health and family planning, including HIV/AIDS among women, men and adolescents. Those projects dealing with violence against women were innovative and proved to be catalytic in helping to make a difference in the economic empowerment of women, in promoting gender equity through institutional capacity-building and in gathering and disseminating information on women's issues in general, including creating greater visibility to the overall subject of violence against women.

13. Insofar as ongoing projects are concerned, some are using innovative approaches and infusing modern technology while taking into consideration cultural, psychological and social realities. One example is the UNDP project, Empowering Women and Girls in Poor Communities through Information Delivery and Dialogue, a pilot test of satellite technology for audio and multimedia digital broadcasts to reach poor communities with both format and content developed in their own language by locally based organizations. Other initiatives, including the United Nations Inter-agency Project on Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Subregion, are making a valuable contribution towards enhancing coordination among governments, NGOs and United Nations agencies.

14. At a glance, the population and women portfolio demonstrates that, by taking a broad-based developmental approach to the adolescents agenda, UNFIP and UNF support has enabled United Nations agencies to use their comparative advantages and to work in a broad and effective manner so as to have an impact on and improve the lives of adolescent girls, including access to better reproductive health information and services.

C. Environment

15. The two principal funding priorities in the environment area are biodiversity and sustainable energy and climate change, each one guided by a separate programme framework. Details on the frameworks are provided in the report of the Secretary-General on UNFIP for 2000 (see A/55/763, paras. 20-25). A total of $36.8 million was programmed in 2001 for 22 projects in the environment area. The overall environment portfolio is valued at $97.6 million to date (see annex), encompassing $42 million towards biodiversity activities, $31 million in support of sustainable energy and climate change efforts and $24.6 million for environment projects that fall outside the frameworks.

1. Biodiversity

16. Significant progress was made in 2001 towards implementation of the programme framework on biodiversity endorsed by the UNFIP Advisory Board[1] and UNF Board of Directors in the fall of 1999. As indicated in previous reports, the biodiversity strategy is comprised of two major components: (1) to assist developing countries to promote effective action for biodiversity by targeting protected areas designated by the 1972 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and to implement key objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In this regard, the framework encourages projects that seek to make World Heritage sites outstanding global examples of conserving biodiversity while meeting human needs; and (2) to promote the protection of coral reefs around the world by supporting the strategic implementation of the Framework for Action of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) that was adopted by 80 nations in 1995. The above-mentioned programme framework priorities are consistent with the Secretary-General's millennium report and the Millennium Development Goals that underscore the urgent need to preserve the

[1] The Advisory Board of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships is chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General and is composed of members who serve in their personal capacity. As of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the membership is as follows: Lincoln Chen, Vice-President, the Rockefeller Foundation; Joseph E. Connor, Under-Secretary-General for Management, United Nations; Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations; Martin Belinga-Eboutou, President of the Economic and Social Council; Mary Oakes Smith, Manager, Africa Region, the World Bank; Francisco Seixas da Costa, Chairman of the Second Committee of the General Assembly; Franklin A. Thomas, Head of the Ford Foundation Study Group; and Amir A. Dossal (ex officio), Executive Director of UNFIP.

world's biological diversity, which is being irreversibly lost at an alarming rate.

17. It should be noted that UNF is the first major donor to target World Heritage sites as the explicit focus of its biodiversity funding and has made significant headway in demonstrating the potential of the World Heritage Convention as an instrument for promoting biodiversity conservation. Because the majority of projects funded to date are still in initial stages of implementation, it is premature to evaluate the full impact. Nonetheless, progress to date in implementing the framework is encouraging, as indicated by projects that address significant threats to biodiversity, such as the one in Ecuador's Galapagos Islands, where UNESCO is working with the Charles Darwin Foundation and the Galapagos National Park to control invasive species, and the one in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where UNESCO is working with a coalition of conservation NGOs and national institutions to help protect five seriously threatened World Heritage sites from the devastating impact of armed conflict in the eastern part of the country, including the influx of refugees along border areas, rebel activities, banditry, poaching and mining. Similarly, there is positive feedback in respect of projects that promote innovative linkages between biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, including a major initiative under the Small Grants Programme of the UNDP Global Environment Facility to demonstrate how community-based initiatives can significantly increase the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation by complementing and adding value to existing conservation programmes at six World Heritage sites, and the efforts of UNESCO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the RARE Centre for Tropical Conservation to develop a replicable approach to sustainable tourism at six World Heritage sites in four countries, namely, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia and Mexico. Projects intended to build the capacity necessary to sustain protected areas into the next century as well as projects that use clusters of World Heritage sites to promote integrated bioregional planning are off to a promising start.

18. Regarding the second component of the framework, coral reefs provide a compelling example of the link between maintaining healthy ecosystems and promoting sustainable development. These "rainforests of the sea" provide critical habitat and nurseries for an abundance of marine species, including many of subsistence and commercial importance, attract tourist dollars that often underpin local economies and afford shoreline protection from the forces of the ocean. Recognizing the significance of coral reefs, eight nations came together in 1994 to create the International Coral Reef Initiative. At the first ICRI global workshop the following year, a Framework for Action was developed. This Framework has now been endorsed by more than 80 countries and is widely seen as a blueprint for international cooperation aimed at addressing the declining condition of the world's reefs.

19. In March 2001, the UNFIP and UNF Boards approved the action phase of the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) programme, a major integrated effort to halt the trend of coral reef degradation around the world. As a response to the ICRI Framework for Action to protect coral reefs worldwide, ICRAN is a global initiative of UNEP in partnership with many of the leading coral reef science and conservation organizations. The ICRAN strategic alliance approach to coral reef management and assessment has been developed to ensure the future of these valuable ecosystems, as well as the future of the communities they sustain. Within the next four years, ICRAN seeks to create a network of demonstration sites in key coral regions of the world that showcase and promote the proliferation of best practices for coral reef management and conservation.

2. Sustainable energy and climate change

20. Member States will recall that the programme framework on sustainable energy and climate change was endorsed by the UNFIP Advisory Board and the UNF Board of Directors in late 2000 and formally circulated by UNFIP to United Nations system partners in June 2001. The framework will serve to channel the use of UNF funds in this area over a three-year period beginning in 2001. It is guided by the Secretary-General's millennium report, wherein it is stated that addressing the challenge of climate change is one of the most important tasks of the twenty-first century and the Secretary-General calls for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency to address this important challenge. Special emphasis is given to market-based approaches for promoting sustainable energy development that are likely to have significant social, economic and environmental benefits and are based on innovative forms of public-private

partnerships. It should be noted that the framework was the winner of the 2001 World Climate Technology Award from the Climate Technology Initiative, International Energy Agency, in recognition of UNF efforts to promote large-scale applications of sustainable energy in developing countries.

21. Consistent with the Millennium Development Goals, the framework identifies three priority areas for UNF investment: (1) to promote efforts to develop and demonstrate sustainable and commercial approaches to deliver clean and affordable renewable energy services to poor rural communities (to date, UNFIP and UNF have supported renewable energy projects totalling $17.6 million); (2) to promote greater energy efficiency through market-oriented policies and programmes (to date, UNFIP and UNF have supported energy efficiency projects totalling $5.3 million); and (3) to promote the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol as a means of assisting developing countries to mitigate climate change by engaging the private sector in promoting investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. To date, UNFIP and UNF have supported Clean Development Mechanism-related capacity-building projects totalling $3 million.

22. Two billion people in the developing world lack access to modern energy services. To help address this problem, UNFIP and UNF are supporting efforts of United Nations partners to demonstrate market-based approaches for providing off-grid renewable energy services to the rural poor. Most of the projects approved to date focus on promoting sustainable energy options for rural communities by building the capacity of local energy service enterprises to offer clean and affordable energy services based on renewable energy technologies. Whenever possible, the provision of renewable energy services is linked to productive use activities that contribute to local income generation.

23. Many approaches to promoting energy efficiency in developing countries have been tried over the past decade. In this context, UNFIP and UNF are working with United Nations partners to support market-based energy efficiency programmes in industrial and residential sectors and to address barriers to increased investment in energy conservation projects. The energy efficiency gains achieved through these initiatives are intended to have economic, social and environmental benefits and represent part of a least-cost climate change abatement strategy. Special emphasis is given to promoting energy efficiency policy reforms by assisting governments to introduce economic, institutional and regulatory changes needed to improve the investment climate.

24. The Clean Development Mechanism is innovative and market-based. It allows industrial countries and private entities to invest in low-cost greenhouse gas abatement opportunities in developing countries and receive credit for resulting emissions reductions. By encouraging investment and stimulating technology transfer of low carbon emission technologies, the mechanism has great potential to assist developing countries to meet their sustainable development needs while also limiting emissions of greenhouse gases which cause climate change. Recognizing this, UNFIP and UNF are supporting the efforts of UNDP, in cooperation with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to support a "learning by doing" approach and building the capacity of select private and public stakeholders, primarily in Brazil, effectively to develop and implement pilot Clean Development Mechanism projects. The project is intended to enhance understanding of the implementation issues and policy frameworks needed for a large-scale introduction of the mechanism.

25. In terms of environmental initiatives supported by UNFIP and UNF that fall outside the frameworks, mention should be made of the Global Reporting Initiative. Established in late 1997, the mission of the Initiative is to develop applicable guidelines for reporting on the economic, environmental and social performance, initially for corporations and eventually for any business, governmental or non-governmental organization. Convened by the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies in partnership with UNEP, the Global Reporting Initiative incorporates the active participation of corporations, NGOs, accountancy organizations, business associations and other stakeholders from around the world. Their Sustainability Reporting Guidelines represent the first global framework for comprehensive sustainability reporting, encompassing the "triple bottom line" of economic, environmental and social issues. By 2002, the Initiative will be established as a permanent, independent, international body with a

multi-stakeholder governance structure. Its core mission will be to maintain, enhance and disseminate the Guidelines through a process of ongoing consultation and stakeholder engagement.

D. Peace, security and human rights

26. In early 2000, the UNFIP Advisory Board and the UNF Board of Directors identified the category "peace, security, and human rights" as the fourth UNFIP and UNF programming area. In December of that year, UNFIP convened a meeting with all relevant United Nations entities to initiate consultations on a general strategy for a programme framework. Efforts to develop a programme framework for this sector were initiated in the summer/fall of 2001. In the light of the events surrounding 11 September 2001 and the resultant changes in the peace, security and human rights area, it was agreed by the UNFIP Advisory Board at its October 2001 meeting to postpone framework formulation until later in 2002.

27. Though the framework is still under development, the peace, security and human rights programme started placing more emphasis on supporting the implementation of the Secretary-General's report on the prevention of armed conflict (A/55/985 and Corr.1), as well as the "Brahimi report". Since mid-2001, the Secretary-General's prevention report has become a key reference point for the peace, security and human rights framework, based on which potential project ideas are evaluated and developed.

28. During 2001, 10 project proposals were approved in the amount of $19 million (see annex), thus bringing the current value of the peace, security and human rights portfolio to some $41 million. Through 2001, 31 projects have been approved, focusing on the following areas: small arms, peace operations, protection of communities from landmines, humanitarian operations, and human rights and preventive action. While support in these areas is provided to institutional capacity-building, emphasis is increasingly placed on field-based activities directly benefiting the target populations, often the war-affected and the most disadvantaged.

29. In respect of small arms, UNFIP and UNF support seeks to enhance advocacy and awareness-raising against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, which are the principal means for violence against civilian populations and one of the important obstacles to post-conflict rehabilitation, particularly among children. Two projects approved in 2001 focus on education and target children in post-conflict environments to promote non-violent behaviour, thereby contributing to peace-building and rehabilitation.

30. Supporting the reconciliation process, strengthening good governance, rebuilding communities, enhancing civil society and addressing gender issues are among the most important factors for post-conflict peace-building and the prevention of recurrence of violence and conflict. During 2001, two projects were approved that are aimed at supporting peace-building, both of which attracted substantial co-financing from additional partners and, as such, demonstrated the usefulness of the catalytic potential of UNF and UNFIP.

31. UNFIP and UNF continue to support the strengthening of the Organization's capacity for conflict prevention in such areas as early warning, information analyses, training and policy development. During 2001, particular attention was placed on supporting initiatives to develop tools that benefit the United Nations system as a whole. These included creating a United Nations geographic database, mainstreaming gender perspectives in multilateral peacekeeping mission training and conflict prevention capacity-building, in which the key aim is to mainstream conflict prevention perspectives in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Common Country Assessment and develop policy guidance to the United Nations Development Group. In addition, in view of the special importance given to children and armed conflict in recent years by the international community, UNF and UNFIP provided support to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict. In terms of human rights, the one project approved during 2001 focused on supporting community-based initiatives to enhance respect for human rights and encouraging civil society participation and collaboration.

32. The overarching theme for UNF and UNFIP support in peace, security and human rights will continue to be the prevention of armed conflict and violence, and intensified consultations are expected towards the formulation of a programme framework. Further efforts will be made to place stronger emphasis

on strategic, multi-component programmes, rather than specific projects, and focusing on results-oriented, field-based efforts.

E. Monitoring and evaluation

33. The goal of the UNF and UNFIP monitoring and evaluation strategy is to ensure that mechanisms that are in place to track progress towards achieving the goals in each of the major programmes are used in a cost-effective and efficient manner. UNF and UNFIP are guided by the following principles in this endeavour:

(1) Use what is already produced to the greatest extent possible;

(2) Use United Nations entities to the greatest extent possible in monitoring and evaluation — in their own programmes;

(3) Utilize lessons learned for future programming.

34. The UNF and UNFIP monitoring and evaluation strategy also differentiates four separate activities, the first two of which constitute monitoring and the second two evaluation: (1) annual programme progress reporting; (2) financial and budget monitoring and reporting; (3) project-level evaluation of inputs, outputs, outcomes or impact; and (4) programme evaluation of clusters of projects, topics cutting across projects or important to overall UNF and United Nations priorities and institutional strengthening.

35. At the end of 2001, the programme portfolio stood at 222 projects totalling $423 million, involving project activities in 120 countries by 33 United Nations implementing partners. In order to manage the process in an efficient manner and respecting that the responsibility for the monitoring and evaluation of each individual project continues to rest with the concerned implementing partners, UNFIP and UNF have chosen a focused strategy in line with the accountability needs of the United Nations system and reporting requirements.

36. In terms of monitoring during 2001, the following activities took place: 137 annual progress reports were analysed, including feedback to implementing partners; semi-annual tracking was carried out of implementation rates based on financial reports and programme feedback to partners; field visits to seven countries by programme officers were undertaken (jointly by implementation partners to those projects either for lessons to be learned for future grant-making and telling a successful United Nations story, or for course correction purposes); 10 portfolio reviews were undertaken with major implementing partners (in these in-depth sessions, the progress of all projects was reviewed and substantive discussions were held on end results to be achieved by the UNF-supported investments); and ongoing virtual contact with project managers and UNFIP programme officers was maintained on progress of projects and results.

37. Since the majority of projects are ongoing, the implementing partner evaluations on completed projects are reviewed for lessons to be learned for future grant-making. In the course of 2002, the focus will be more on a thorough evaluation of clusters of projects designed to address a significant issue within a programme area. Compelling evidence of the impact of UNFIP and UNF-supported projects will be critical to generating additional resources and creating public-private partnerships in support of United Nations causes.

III. Building partnerships

38. In its ongoing efforts to develop new relationships with the private sector and other foundations in support of United Nations causes, UNFIP played a role in the overall activities of the United Nations system on the HIV/AIDS front. In direct response to the Secretary-General's call-to-action, UNFIP engaged in a number of activities leading up to the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS.

39. In connection with the special session, UNFIP organized the meeting between the Secretary-General and representatives of 11 companies and foundations in collaboration with the Global Business Council on HIV/AIDS and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Major commitments were made in support of the Secretary-General's call-to-action to reverse the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the workplace and beyond, including from the Coca-Cola Company, Daimler Chrysler and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative.

40. In response to the Secretary-General's call-to-action, UNFIP established, in close cooperation with

UNF, a facility for the receipt of contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis. It will be recalled that the concept of the Fund was endorsed at the special session on HIV/AIDS. As of 31 December 2001, close to 200 contributions had been received from the private sector, amounting to approximately $440,000. UNFIP assumed the responsibility of becoming the "official" scorekeeper of all pledges and contributions to the Global Fund and ensures their dissemination on a regular basis.

41. In addition to the aforementioned AIDS-related efforts, UNFIP worked closely with the Rockefeller Foundation on the preparations of the launch of the mother-to-child-transmission, plus care for positive mothers initiative. This effort, launched in December 2001 by a group of foundations led by the Rockefeller Foundation, entails the commitment to seek $100 million in contributions for a five-year programme.

42. During 2001, UNFIP facilitated the United Nations network of private sector focal points, based on the Secretary-General's request of July 2000 that all United Nations organizations nominate a private sector focal point. There are now 20 United Nations organizations with private sector or foundation focal points. UNFIP has assisted in facilitating this network by forwarding information on foundations and corporate profiles.

43. In terms of facilitating United Nations partnerships with foundations, UNFIP has expanded United Nations collaboration with foundations, including the Foundation Center, the Council on Foundations, the Philanthropy Roundtable, the Philanthropic Forum and the European Foundation.

44. UNFIP has also been actively involved in creating United Nations partnerships in support of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, it has worked with various United Nations organizations, such as FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNSC, the United Nations Volunteers and WHO, to facilitate new partnerships with civil society, especially collaboration at the country level, including with the Corporate Council on Africa, the Aspen Institute, Rotary International, United Way International and HOPE worldwide.

45. The participation of the Executive Director of UNFIP at a number of conferences and meetings, both at Headquarters and overseas, enabled information exchange on the successful UNFIP and UNF partnership as well as on the potential for new United Nations partnerships, thereby raising the visibility of these new initiatives and increasing the awareness of the overall partnership-building efforts of the United Nations.

IV. Funding rounds

46. The ninth and tenth funding rounds organized in 2001 resulted in new approvals of $105.7 million; the UNF Board of Directors also considered and approved three requests intersessionally amounting to $6.2 million, bringing the total of grants approved for the year to $111.9 million.

47. During the ninth funding round, the UNFIP secretariat received a total of 64 project proposals, 35 of which were submitted to the UNFIP Advisory Board for its consideration. On 1 March 2001, the Board reviewed the proposals and endorsed all of them for recommendation to the UNF Board of Directors. On 12 and 13 March 2001, the Board of Directors of UNF announced the approval of 36 grants totalling $70.6 million. The breakdown by theme was as follows: $23.4 million for children's health, $30.2 million for environment, $9 million dollars for population and women, $6 million for peace, security and human rights and $1.9 million under other.

48. A total of 96 project proposals were reviewed by the UNFIP secretariat for the tenth funding round, 23 of which were submitted to the UNFIP Advisory Board for its consideration. On 16 October 2001, the Board reviewed the proposals and endorsed all of them for recommendation to the UNF Board of Directors, which in November approved a total of 17 grants amounting to $35.1 million. The breakdown by theme was as follows: $9.4 million dollars for population and women, $8.8 million for children's health, $8.2 million for peace, security and human rights, $5.9 million for environment and $2.8 million under other.

V. Operational and financial arrangements

49. UNF and UNFIP maintain close consultations and cooperation in decisions regarding projects and relationships with partners. Frequent conferences are held with United Nations implementing partners, NGO implementing partners and donors in order to address

concerns of the parties and ensure the full participation of all stakeholders in decision-making. UNFIP held general and special-purpose meetings with United Nations focal points to ensure continued dialogue on issues of mutual interest, hold portfolio reviews and provide feedback on prospective project proposals.

50. Updated project guidelines were issued in October 2001 to assist United Nations implementing partners in making submissions that meet funding requirements, including a results-based approach to monitor more effectively the progress and impact of project activities.

51. UNFIP also developed the specifications for a systems application design that will enhance its capacity to track project implementation and funds flows. One of the features involves streamlining the financial reporting modalities of implementing partners utilizing web-based information technology capabilities in order to reduce the overall workload of reporting to UNFIP and enhancing the accuracy and timeliness of submissions.

52. In response to comments by the Board of Auditors, the Fund introduced new policies for calculating entitlements of implementing partners to cash advances predicated on two factors: satisfactory progress in utilizing funds already advanced and up-to-date progress and financial reporting. In addition, UNFIP acquired the equipment to expedite the processing of funding requests.

VI. Conclusions

53. **Working closely with the United Nations system and with the guidance of its Advisory Board, the UNFIP secretariat encouraged the design of yet more targeted and strategic proposals. UNF funding in 2001 proved useful both in support of ongoing programme cycles of United Nations entities and was a catalyst for necessary action at the field level. In this latter respect, UNFIP and UNF have been able to facilitate United Nations country team projects. In 2002, the UNFIP and UNF partnership will be entering its fifth year of operation. As such, efforts will be geared towards carefully assessing the current programme priorities and possibly refining the programme frameworks.**

54. **UNFIP will continue to promote potential new United Nations partnerships and alliances and fund-raising options, including in connection with UNF and UNFIP programme areas and projects. It is anticipated that this facilitating role, intended to bring new and additional resources to the United Nations family, will continue. In this respect, UNFIP is guided by the Secretary-General's ongoing programme of reform and the Millennium Development Goals.**

Annex

Projects funded by the United Nations Foundation by programme area

	As at 31 December 2000		*Approvals in 2001*		*Totals*		*Contributed by*	
Programme area	*Number of projects*	*Value (United States dollars)*	*Number of projects*	*Value (United States dollars)*	*Number of projects*	*Value (United States dollars)*	*Other donors*	*United Nations Foundation*
Children's health	36	128 587 108	9	32 214 800	45	160 801 908	69 484 000	91 317 908
Population and women	57	91 018 698	10	18 423 053	67	109 441 751	9 270 000	100 171 751
Environment	44	60 820 626	22	36 840 795	66	97 661 421	14 725 000	82 936 421
Peace, security and human rights	21	21 849 217	10	19 220 920	31	41 070 137	19 220 920	21 849 217
Other	9	8 848 125	4	5 212 683	13	14 060 808	5 212 683	8 848 125
Total	**167**	**311 123 774**	**55**	**111 912 251**	**222**	**423 036 025**	**117 912 603**	**305 123 422**